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However, in view of the report of the commission, the use of water from the springs in question was suppressed, the contaminated barracks were abandoned and disinfected, and all the troops that had occupied them, except those ill at the hospital, were sent to a distant camp.

Nothing of an epidemic character has awakened so much interest throughout France for several years. The epidemic is considered here as having been quite malignant, at least among the troops, if not in the city of Brest.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, February 29, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the period from January 30 to February 13, 1 case of plague was registered in Egypt, viz, in Alexandria, on February 8.

British South Africa.—In Cape Colony, during the week ended January 23, no fresh cases of plague were reported, but plague-infected rats continue to be found in Port Elizabeth, East London, and Knysna.

Mauritius.—During the period from December 4 to 31, 1903, there were registered on the island 274 cases of plague (with 165 deaths). During the first week of January there occurred 55 cases of plague (with 27 deaths).

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta, during the week ended January 16, 16 persons died of cholera and 12 persons died of plague.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Precautions against the spread of plague—Circular.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague, at Calcutta, reports, February 18, as follows:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a circular to be printed in the Hindee and Urdu dialects for distribution in the plague-infected quarters of this city.

The efforts of the local health authorities to control the disease by the removal of dwellings in congested centers, which has been going on for the past two or three years and is still in progress, and by disinfection and other measures may be showing some effect. At any rate, the death rate at present is only about one-fourth what it was at the corresponding season last year.

CIRCULAR.

PLAGUE DEPARTMENT—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE.

1. Do not sleep on the bare ground at night, but on a charpoy, box, or shelf.
2. Do not touch a dead rat with the hands or eat grain in which dead rats have been found.
3. Throw outside the dwelling all waste which rats will eat or upon which flies will settle.
4. Avoid the breath and do not touch the face of a person dying or dead from plague.

5. Clean away all discharges from the nose, throat, or bowels of a plague patient which soil his clothes or bedding or those of other people.
6. Do not shut up sleeping rooms at night, but allow plenty of fresh air to come in.
7. Wash all clothings and dry them in the sun with beddings, etc., regularly.
8. Flush all drains and privies at least twice daily.

FREDERICK PEARSE, M. D.,
Special Health Officer.

FEBRUARY 15, 1904.

Report from Bombay—Blood examination in febrile cases—Data to be collected regarding the personnel and dwellings in plague-infected districts of Bombay.

Acting Asst. Surg. Edward H. Hume reports, February 20, as follows:

I have the honor to send herewith an abstract of a paper recently read before the Bombay Medical and Physical Society by Mr. A. Powell, surgeon in charge of the police hospital here. It relates to the blood examination of over 3,400 febrile cases, seen in the last two and one-half years. Mr. Powell is regarded as the authority in this district on all matters pertaining to the pathology of blood.

As I have already reported to you, the government of Bombay has asked the director of the plague research laboratory to extend to me facilities for the study of infectious diseases, and, as further reported, Doctor Haffkine has suggested that my work be done outside the laboratory, following up the investigations made last year by Maj. M. B. Bannerman regarding the efficacy of disinfection, etc., of plague-infected chawls. I made application to Dr. J. A. Turner for permission to make these observations in company with the divisional health officer of some infected district, and I inclose a copy of his letter granting me the privilege asked. I have seen Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji the health officer of a large district in the northern part of Bombay, and have arranged for the observations. This special district, Parel, was chosen because it included the badly infected chawls or tenements which were specially studied last year by Major Bannerman, and because it seemed wisest to multiply observations within one district rather than to make fewer notes in wider areas.

In company with Doctor Haffkine I have outlined a list of data to be collected in making these visits of observation, and I inclose herewith a copy of this list.

At the further suggestion of Doctor Haffkine, I have received a second inoculation with plague prophylactic prior to commencing the investigation. My first inoculation, done on December 31, 1903, was of 1.5 cm³, a half dose. Yesterday I received 3 cm³, the full dose.

Respectfully,

EDWARD H. HUME,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The blood examination in 3,413 febrile cases in Bombay. By A. Powell, Police Surgeon.

Parasites were found in the blood of 2,652 of the 3,413 cases, distributed as follows:

Malarial parasites	2,542
Spirillum of relapsing fever	94
Plague bacilli (117 cases examined)	15
Filaria nocturna with fever	1
Total	2,652